

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

THE MELMERBY COFFIN CHALICE AND PATEN.

Writing of these relics in Art. II. of this volume (p. 33 *ante*), Dr. Barnes stated that they had disappeared. In September, 1906, Dr. Haswell, acting upon suggestions made by Canon Bower, searched and rediscovered them, without labels or description, in the Penrith Museum. It is satisfactory to learn that a committee of antiquaries, of whom Dr. Haswell is one, has been appointed to reorganise the Penrith Museum.

THE JACKSON LIBRARY.

It is pleasant also to note that the Jackson Library at Tullie House, Carlisle, has been transferred to a much larger room at the foot of the old staircase and adjoining the room which contains the Roman antiquities. An additional bookcase of considerable size has been procured, the books have been renumbered, and the catalogue will shortly be printed for the use of students in this valuable collection.

STONE CELT FROM URSWICK.

An unfinished stone celt, similar in form and appearance to the one figured No. 2 on plate opposite p. 143 in these *Transactions*, N.S., v., though smaller, was found on the west side of Flat Woods near Much Urswick, by Mr. R. B. Crawford of Ulverston in February, 1906. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; width, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; thickness, $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; weight, 1 lb. 11 ozs. It is now (December, 1906) in the possession of Mr. Harper Gaythorpe.

STONE IMPLEMENT, NEAR PENRUDDOCK.

The Rev. J. H. Colligan, writing July 10th, 1906, mentions "a fine specimen of a 'druid's hammer' which had been ploughed up at Bennett Head, near Penruddock."

WATERCROOK ROMAN STATION.

Mr. Anthony Moorhouse, writing August 30th, 1906, mentions that

in the garden of Mr. Mason, the tenant at Watercrook, he had found several pieces of "Samian" ware; one being a small plate almost intact, and another being a piece stamped on the inside

. ALBINI . M .

Albinus was a well-known maker of *terra sigillata*; his name is on pottery found at Lancaster (Storey Institute), Silchester (Reading Museum), Wielderspool near Warrington, Chester, Castlecary, N.B., and elsewhere in Britain, as well as in Gaul at La Graufesenque (Condatomagus) dept. of Aveyron, France.

ADDITIONS TO KESWICK MUSEUM.

Canon Rawnsley, writing March 3rd, 1906, notes two objects of interest lately added to Keswick Museum. One of these is a pike, about two feet long, found at Armathwaite in a farmhouse rubbish heap. Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, says that it may be as early as Flodden, and was evidently made by some local blacksmith, perhaps on emergency against the Scots. The other object is a brass coin or checker of Louis XIV. time, used for counting wages and probably, Canon Rawnsley suggests, brought to Keswick by the Dutch miners. It was discovered 16 ins. beneath the soil in the allotment gardens below the Vicarage Hill. On one side is the head of Louis XIV., and on the reverse a figure of Justice with scales.

ANCIENT SITE AT SEATHWAITE, DUDDON VALLEY.

Mr. J. F. A. Ellwood, assistant surveyor of highways, in July, 1906, found that a heap of stones which was being cleared for road material was the ruin of an ancient house, of which he took notes, and promised further description. Among the objects found was the nether stone of a quern, 16 ins. in diameter, of granite.

"CULLSATE" OR "CULLSALE."

This word was written "Cullsale," c. 1722, by the Rev. Thomas Benn, vicar of Millom, and is so found in the Diocesan Registry at Chester:—(15) "We have an ancient custom of laying our church tax, by ye name of Cullsale which is six pounds six shillings, throughout ye whole parish." (16) "A Cullsale is two pounds two shillings in Ulpha, one pound four shillings and four pence Above Millom, Seventeen shillings and three pence Below Millom, Sixteen shillings and one penny Chapel Sucken, and one Pound six shillings

and four pence Thwaites w^{ch} makes up y^e sum of Six pounds six shillings a whole Cullsale."

The word has evidently been corrupted from culyet, for on 25th April, 1631, in the Millom churchwardens' accounts is the following:—"Item on Culyet, 1s. 1d." The word, written cullsale, has two looped "l's" and an uncrossed "t." Had the "t" been intended for "l" it would have been looped. Evidently the letter "s" is a misreading of the "y" in the earlier form of the word.

The *New English Dictionary* gives the word culet (obs.); also cullet(t), colyet, coliet, culiet, cullet, cullett(e), from the A; O.F. cueillete, coillete, cuillete, a semi-popular ad. L, collecta, collection, assessment, collection of dues. Cullet is the form used in 1550, culett in 1602 and 1887; B, an assessment of parish dues. In the churchwardens' account book, Ulpha, Millom, the word culyet in 1764 is spelt coliet; in 1768, culiets; 1771 and 1814, colyets.

The Rev. Dr. Magrath kindly gave me the spelling as culiet, meaning a collection.

The Rev. Canon Knowles (these *Transactions*, o.s., iii., 319) writes:—"The Culyet of Millom was, I presume, a collection of free-will offerings made from house to house. The word was, and perhaps is still used at Christ Church, Oxford, as equivalent to 'collecta'—a collection."

At the same reference he also gives the word "cast" for a rate or cess at Millom:—"Dec. 29, 1625. Caste 3^{li} 3^s in 5 parts, Above Millom, Beneath Millom, Chapel Sucken, Thwayte, and Ulpha." The word "culyet" seems to be meant, but how it was derived from "caste" is difficult to conjecture, if indeed the word is written "caste."* The early Millom registers and churchwardens' accounts are much frayed.—H. GAYTHORPE.

FIELD-NAMES AT NUNCLOSE, HESKET.

Mrs. Pape, of Moor Hall, Ninfield, Sussex, writing February 26th, 1907, gives a list of field-names from an old pocket-book diary written by David Baty, of Nunclose, in the parish of Hesket, 1820. The estate was bought by his ancestor, David Baty, from the Lambert family in 1550. The names are:—Misfortune field, Low Marten garth, Snowden garth, Helgates garth, Nook close garth, Stanix close garth, Great Orchard (grass), Moor close (grass).

CORRIGENDA IN N.S., VOL. VI.

P. 186, line 19, and last line but one, for *east* read *west*.

P. 187, line 19, for *culvert* read *conduit*.

* *Cast* means "yield, produce" (Eng. Dial. Dict., s.v.)—ED.

CORRIGENDA IN "BISHOP HALTON'S REGISTER," PART I.

The writ at bottom of p. 1 should be introduced with the words—"Et hoc perpendens Nicholaus de Kyrkebryd detulit breve domini Regis prohibitorum Johanni Karliolensi episcopo in hec verba."

P. 109, line 10, for *Laudanensis* (*bis*) read *Landavensis*.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

ON THE MEDICINES AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF ANCIENT ROME (*The Medical Brief*, a monthly journal of medicine, St. Louis, U.S.A., October, 1906), by Dr. Barnes; based on the paper contributed by him to these *Transactions*.

THE RE-COINAGE OF 1696-1697, by T. H. B. Graham (*Numismatic Chronicle*, fourth series, vol. vi., 1906); pp. 27, with two plates.

ON THE GALLO-ROMAN POTTERS' MARKS ON "TERRA SIGILLATA" (SAMIAN) WARE, FOUND AT LANCASTER AND QUERNMORE, by Alice Johnson; and ON THE ORNAMENTAL "TERRA SIGILLATA" (SAMIAN) POTTERY FOUND AT LANCASTER, by Thomas May, F.S.A.Scot. (*Transactions*, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. xxiv.: Manchester, 1907); pp. 37, with four plates and a useful list of Roman potters' marks by our member Miss Johnson.

HISTORY OF HOLME CULTRAM ABBEY, by the late Rev. A. Ashworth, M.A., fourth edition, revised and enlarged. (T. McMechan, Wigton.)

THE BOOK OF CONISTON, by W. G. Collingwood; third edition, revised and enlarged (Titus Wilson, 1906), pp. 90; a short history of the townships of Church and Monk Coniston.

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF LANCASTER, edited by William Oliver Roper, F.S.A., vols. iii. and iv. (Chetham Society, new series, vols. 58 and 59: Manchester, 1906), pp. 151 and 155, with illustrations.

THE ANCIENT CROSSES AND HOLY WELLS OF LANCASTER, WITH NOTES ON THE PRE-REFORMATION CHURCHES, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Sherratt and Hughes, Manchester, 1906); a large volume, illustrated, including antiquities of Lonsdale and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DIALECT LITERATURE OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND AND LANCASHIRE NORTH-OF-THE-SANDS, by Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L. (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1907), pp. 50.

THE BEETHAM REPOSITORY, 1770, by the Rev. W. Hutton, Vicar of Beetham, 1762-1811; edited by J. Rawlinson Ford (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1906), pp. 200, with illustrations.

THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS OF CARLISLE: The Register of Bishop John de Halton, Part I., 1293-1300; transcribed and edited by W. N. Thompson, of St. Bees.

SOME NOTES ON URSWICK CHURCH AND PARISH, with Extracts from the old Church Books, and a List of Briefs, some hitherto unnoted, compiled by T. N. Postlethwaite, Parson of Urswick (James Atkinson, Ulverston, 1906), pp. 69, with illustrations.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF CANNA, by W. G. Collingwood (illustrated article in *The Antiquary*, September, 1906), recording part of the Society's excursion to the Hebrides in 1904.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF TIREE, by W. G. Collingwood (illustrated article in *The Antiquary*, May, 1907), recording part of the Society's excursion to the Hebrides in 1904.

TALKS ABOUT BRAMPTON IN THE OLDEN TIMES, by the late Rev. Henry Whitehead (Selkirk, James Lewis, 1907), pp. 204.

MEMOIR, LETTERS, AND POEMS OF JONATHAN DYMOND, by C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., &c. (printed for subscribers), about pp. 120, with five illustrations by the author.

ON THE ORIGIN OF "THE ORMULUM," by the Rev. James Wilson, Litt.D., and Dr. Henry Bradley (discussion in *The Athenaeum*, May 19th to July 28th, 1906), of interest in early Cumberland literary history.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY AT HORNCOP, HEVERSHAM. Section I., Antiquities, Archæology, Topography (local books), compiled by John F. Curwen, F.S.A. (privately printed).
